

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

1. A patient's spouse calls the patient's psychiatrist to ask about changes in the patient's medication. Which of the following would be an appropriate initial response for the psychiatrist to make?
 - A. Invite the spouse to share information in person.
 - B. Inform the spouse that the psychiatrist cannot accept the call.
 - C. Discuss the rationale for changes in the patient's medication with the spouse.
 - D. Listen to the spouse's information and give the reason for changes in the patient's medication.
 - E. Inform the spouse that the patient's consent is required to discuss treatment.

2. A 71-year-old nursing home resident experiences symptoms including Parkinsonian gait disturbance, prominent delusions, fluctuation in level of attention, visual hallucinations, and sensitivity to the extrapyramidal effects of antipsychotic medications. This clinical presentation is most consistent with which of the following diagnoses?
 - A. Frontal dementia
 - B. Vascular dementia
 - C. Dementia with Lewy bodies
 - D. Normal pressure hydrocephalus
 - E. Alzheimer disease

3. A 44-year-old man, found wandering aimlessly, is brought to the emergency department by police. Blood pressure is 200/132 and heart rate is 112 and regular. The patient is belligerent, picking at his skin, and reporting feeling crawling insects on his skin. The patient is oriented only to name, is tremulous and is unable to cooperate with a thorough neurological examination. The patient is diaphoretic and his pupils are dilated. The patient has palmar erythema and spider angiomas on the chest. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the patient's symptoms?
 - A. Opioid withdrawal
 - B. Psilocybin intoxication
 - C. Phencyclidine (PCP) intoxication
 - D. Schizophrenia, paranoid type
 - E. Delirium tremens

4. A 55-year-old married woman with a steady job continues to intermittently feel very sad about her 7-year-old child passing away from leukemia 25 years ago, often still thinking and wondering what the child would be doing if he had lived. While she feels stressed about her work, she still enjoys spending time with her grandchildren and is able to sleep and eat well. Which of the following best describes this woman's continued thoughts of her deceased child?
 - A. Appropriate reaction to a significant loss
 - B. Indication of undiagnosed depression
 - C. Sign of problematic character traits
 - D. Symptom of complicated bereavement
 - E. Symptom of delayed mourning

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5. Mirtazapine mediates increased release of norepinephrine and serotonin through which of the following mechanisms?
- A. Serotonin reuptake inhibition
 - B. Alpha 2-adrenergic blockade
 - C. Cholinergic receptor antagonism
 - D. Alpha 1-adrenergic blockade
 - E. Dopamine reuptake inhibition
6. A 6-year-old child is generally healthy, but throws a tantrum every time the family goes hiking. Exposure to a snake during one hike led the child to become loud and agitated. The child now experiences intense distress when hiking, and pleads to stay next to the parents at all times. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Panic disorder
 - B. Specific phobia
 - C. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - D. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
 - E. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
7. Use of which of the following substances in adolescence has been associated with subsequent development of schizophrenia?
- A. LSD
 - B. Cocaine
 - C. Cannabis
 - D. Methamphetamine
 - E. Phencyclidine (PCP)
8. A 65-year-old patient has fallen several times over the past 6 months. The patient's mental status exam is normal. Smooth pursuit and saccadic movements are impaired, more prominently for vertical gaze, but full range of motion is easily elicited by doll's head maneuvers. The patient has mild symmetric rigidity and bradykinesia. There is no tremor. A brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan is unremarkable as are the results of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and routine laboratories including toxic drugs screen. Which of the following is the most likely patient diagnosis?
- A. Corticobasal degeneration
 - B. Olivopontocerebellar degeneration
 - C. Idiopathic Parkinson disease
 - D. Primary progressive aphasia
 - E. Progressive supranuclear palsy

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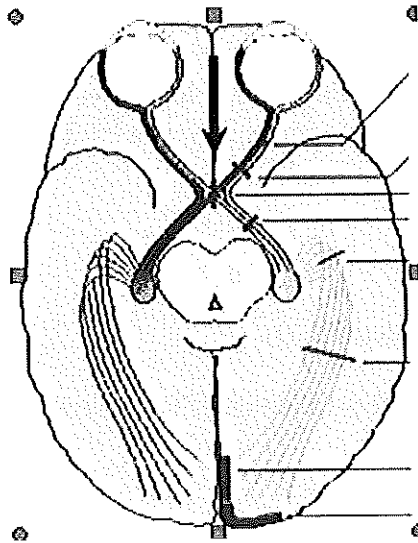
9. A 35-year-old patient with chronic insomnia is evaluated in a sleep laboratory. The polysomnographic tracing indicates that the patient fell asleep in 10 minutes, slept for 7 hours with 90% efficiency and had few awakenings. However, the patient maintains that it took at least one hour to fall asleep, with frequent nighttime awakenings and less than 2 hours of total sleep. Medical and psychiatric workups are negative. Which of the following is the best diagnosis to account for the difference between the sleep laboratory findings and the patient's own report?
- A. Factitious disorder
 - B. Paradoxical insomnia
 - C. Somatoform disorder
 - D. REM sleep behavior disorder
 - E. Histrionic personality disorder
10. During the initial psychiatric interview, a patient tearfully discusses the painful ending of a romantic relationship. Which of the following responses by the psychiatrist is most likely to establish a therapeutic doctor-patient relationship?
- A. "Have you started dating again? It's important to get back out there."
 - B. "I've been through some difficult relationships, too. You'll get through this."
 - C. "Tell me more about the break-up. Who ended the relationship?"
 - D. "It sounds like this has been very difficult for you. How are you coping?"
 - E. "Do you know why the relationship ended? It might be helpful to examine this."
11. Acamprosate is thought to exert its action through which of the following neurotransmitter systems?
- A. Acetylcholine
 - B. Dopamine
 - C. Glutamate
 - D. GABA
 - E. Serotonin
12. A non-pregnant, premenopausal patient in the emergency department complains of galactorrhea and is found to have elevated prolactin levels. The patient insists that she has never had a seizure, nor has she ever taken antipsychotic drugs. Which of the following conditions could explain this result?
- A. Depression
 - B. Anorexia nervosa
 - C. Cocaine withdrawal
 - D. Heavy cannabis use
 - E. Hypoactive sexual desire disorder

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13. A child in fourth grade is starting to fall behind peers in several subjects. Psychological testing reveals an IQ of 92, but lower than expected scores on achievement tests and adaptive functioning. The teacher reports that the child voices understanding of the material when taught, but struggles with classwork. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Hearing difficulty
 - B. Learning disability
 - C. Borderline intellectual functioning
 - D. Mild intellectual disability (mental retardation)
 - E. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
14. A 35-year-old patient who has been stabilized on methadone maintenance treatment for 5 years is brought by family to the emergency department due to the patient's lethargy and confusion. During assessment, the patient becomes obtunded with respiratory depression. The family reports that the patient recently began a new medication. Which of the following medications is most likely to be responsible for the patient's symptoms?
- A. Risperidone
 - B. Ciprofloxacin
 - C. Spironolactone
 - D. Carbamazepine
 - E. St. John's wort

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15. The lesion indicated by the arrow would result in which of the following visual field defects?



- A. Monocular vision loss
B. Complete bilateral visual loss
C. Binasal hemianopia
D. Bitemporal hemianopia
E. Homonymous hemianopia
16. Patients with blood phobia have a two-stage response when exposed to the phobic stimulus. The first response is increased anxiety and elevated blood pressure, and the second response is:
- A. vomiting.
B. urination.
C. hypotension.
D. limb pain.
E. hot sweats.
17. Patients over 65 years of age with bipolar disorder differ from younger patients with the same diagnosis in that they have:
- A. more mixed episodes.
B. more manic episodes.
C. poorer response to lithium.
D. fewer acute affective episodes.
E. more comorbidity with substance abuse.

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18. Over the course of several months, a 46-year-old patient with no past psychiatric history becomes emotionally labile and irritable. The patient undergoes personality changes, and is observed to inappropriately laugh when neighborhood children taunt a stray cat. Within two years, the patient develops a fear of contamination and greatly decreases food intake due to being convinced that all food has germs. Memory is preserved. The patient is no longer able to work or live independently. Neuropsychiatric tests show impaired language and attention. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Schizophrenia
 - B. Alzheimer disease
 - C. Frontotemporal dementia
 - D. Dementia with Lewy bodies
 - E. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
19. The potency of medication refers to which of the following properties of a medication?
- A. Effectiveness
 - B. Affinity to multiple receptors
 - C. Maximal clinical response achievable
 - D. Difference between tolerable and safe doses
 - E. Relative dose required to achieve a certain effect
20. The psychiatrist is treating a 23-year-old woman who reports a life-long inability to maintain an adequate lubrication-swelling response of sexual excitement until completion of intercourse. The patient is on no medications, does not use drugs or alcohol, and has no other medical conditions. Which of the following has been shown to be the most effective treatment for this disorder?
- A. Marital therapy
 - B. Vaginal dilators
 - C. Cognitive therapy
 - D. Directed masturbation
 - E. Sensate focus exercises
21. Compared to preschool-age children, a school-age child with normal language development is most likely to demonstrate which of the following abilities?
- A. Using present and past verb tenses
 - B. Constructing sentences with multiple clauses
 - C. Understanding the use of double meanings in jokes
 - D. Describing an imaginary situation or fantasy to an adult
 - E. Using connecting words such as "because," "then," and "but"

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22. A patient who was in a frightening motor vehicle accident consults the psychiatrist due to having persistent fears of driving in traffic that have made traveling by car impossible. A behavioral intervention is planned in which the psychiatrist will ride with the patient through heavy traffic and remain with the patient until the patient's physical signs of fear, such as rapid pulse and sweating, are diminished. In designing this intervention, the psychiatrist is employing the learning theory known as:
- A. mindfulness.
 - B. operant conditioning.
 - C. social learning theory.
 - D. classical conditioning.
 - E. problem-solving theory.
23. Recurrent, intense, sexually arousing fantasies, urges, or behaviors, including the use of nonliving objects, are the main diagnostic feature of which of the following disorders?
- A. Exhibitionism
 - B. Fetishism
 - C. Frotteurism
 - D. Masochism
 - E. Voyeurism
24. A 17-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department (ED) after reporting recent cocaine use to a teacher. In the ED the patient is agitated, hyperaroused, and unable to concentrate on the interview. The patient denies frank hallucinations, but appears very distractible and frightened. Physical examination reveals a heart rate of 100 bpm with a normal rhythm. The most appropriate intervention would be to administer which of the following medications?
- A. Haloperidol 10 mg
 - B. Lorazepam 2 mg
 - C. Naloxone 0.4 mg
 - D. Phenelzine 15 mg
 - E. Propranolol 80 mg
25. A 75-year-old patient presents with a 3-day history of intense, painful itching on the left side of the rib cage following a belt distribution. The patient also has had fever and malaise. On examination there is an erythematous rash with tense, clear vesicles in the distribution of the T4 dermatome. Which of the following is most likely to be the causative agent?
- A. Cytomegalovirus
 - B. Herpes simplex virus
 - C. Varicella zoster virus
 - D. Human immunodeficiency virus
 - E. Arthropod-borne virus

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26. A 9-year-old child with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) does not respond to methylphenidate. Which of the following medications should be tried next?
- A. Clonidine
 - B. Fluoxetine
 - C. Bupropion
 - D. Guanfacine
 - E. Dextroamphetamine
27. The phrase "primum no nocere" (first, do no harm) refers to which of the following core ethical principles in psychiatry?
- A. Justice
 - B. Autonomy
 - C. Paternalism
 - D. Beneficence
 - E. Nonmaleficence
28. After an injection with haloperidol, a patient appears tremulous, dystonic, confused, and has a fever of 101.8°F (38.8°C). Which of the following would be an essential part of the diagnostic workup for this patient?
- A. Serum haloperidol level
 - B. Electromyography (EMG)
 - C. Electroencephalography (EEG)
 - D. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) evaluation
 - E. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan
29. In some Japanese and Korean cultures, rather than an intense fear of embarrassing oneself socially, social phobia symptoms may instead manifest with an intense fear of:
- A. underachieving.
 - B. offending others.
 - C. being overweight.
 - D. remaining unmarried.
 - E. having no male children.
30. An important technique in supportive therapy is:
- A. working primarily in the present.
 - B. understanding the impact of the past.
 - C. identifying the therapist as a transference figure.
 - D. fostering patient autonomy by not being directive.
 - E. maintaining therapeutic neutrality as a primary focus.

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31. The psychiatrist is treating a patient with bipolar disorder whose condition has been relatively stable, but who recently reports feeling depressed. The psychiatrist is considering adding lamotrigine, but is concerned about the possibility of interaction with the patient's existing medication regimen. Interaction with which of the following medications is most likely the cause of the psychiatrist's concern?
- A. Lithium
 - B. Valproate
 - C. Olanzapine
 - D. Topiramate
 - E. Carbamazepine
32. Which of the following is the most common learning/communication disorder in children receiving special education services?
- A. Reading disorder
 - B. Mathematics disorder
 - C. Phonological disorder
 - D. Expressive language disorder
 - E. Disorder of written expression
33. Which of the following is the typical duration for alcohol detoxification using benzodiazepine withdrawal?
- A. 12 to 24 hours
 - B. 36 to 72 hours
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 10 to 14 days
 - E. 2 to 4 weeks
34. A 70-year-old patient presents with confusion, lethargy and fever. A diagnosis of encephalitis is made after examination of spinal fluid. Which of the following clinical features suggests that the pathogen is West Nile virus?
- A. Headache
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Monoparesis
 - D. Target rash
 - E. Visual hallucinations

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35. The psychiatrist evaluates a recent immigrant with a chief complaint of "altered nerves." When all attempts to generate specific information fail, the psychiatrist turns to the clinic interpreter for help, as the interpreter belongs to the patient's cultural group. The interpreter explains that, in this culture, it is believed that the nervous system is altered by stressful life events. According to this description the patient most likely belongs to which of the following cultural groups?
- A. Asian American
 - B. Hispanic American
 - C. African American
 - D. Native American
 - E. Caucasian American
36. Which of the following measures of rapid eye-movement (REM) is typically reduced in major depressive disorder?
- A. Total density of REM
 - B. Total time in REM sleep
 - C. Sleep onset to REM onset
 - D. Duration of the first REM period
 - E. Average interval between REM periods
37. An 83-year-old patient with mild hypertension presents with new onset headache and left hemiparesis. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan reveals right parietal lobar hemorrhage, small occipital hemorrhage and evidence for previous hemorrhage in the right temporal and left parietal regions. Which of the following is the likely etiology for these findings?
- A. Warfarin use
 - B. Amyloid angiopathy
 - C. Chronic hypertension
 - D. Alcoholism with multiple falls
 - E. Aneurysm of right carotid artery
38. Which of the following medications can decrease the serum concentration of lithium?
- A. Ibuprofen
 - B. Hydrochlorothiazide
 - C. Aminophylline
 - D. Propranolol
 - E. Enalapril

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39. An 8-year-old child recently had testing with the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-IV) and received a full scale IQ score of 60. Which of the following additional tests would determine if the child meets criteria for intellectual disability (mental retardation)?
- A. Test of Nonverbal Intelligence (TONI-3)
 - B. Wechsler Individual Achievement Test (WIAT-II)
 - C. Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, 2nd ed. (VABS-II)
 - D. Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC-IV)
 - E. Reitan Indiana Neuropsychological Test Battery (RINTB)
40. Which of the following is the most common psychiatric disorder that occurs in patients following organ transplant?
- A. Substance abuse
 - B. Major depression
 - C. Brief psychotic episode
 - D. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - E. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
41. Which of the following is a negative predictor of response to treatment with electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) in patients with major depressive disorder?
- A. Increasing age
 - B. Psychotic symptoms
 - C. Catatonic symptoms
 - D. Shorter episodes of illness
 - E. Borderline personality disorder
42. A couple has sought couples therapy due to chronic but episodic fighting. A solution-focused therapist might make which of the following interventions?
- A. "Do you suppose that, underneath the anger, there is sadness and feeling alone?"
 - B. "I want you each to prepare a list of behaviors that you feel might be pleasing to the other."
 - C. "Why don't you plan an evening together that would be free of arguing?"
 - D. "I would like to construct with you a genogram of each of your families, so we all can better see the histories that you brought into your marriage."
 - E. "Between now and next time we meet, I want each of you to think about what the two of you are doing differently during times of not arguing."

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43. Which of the following is the stage at which children usually first exhibit the ability to recognize that their thoughts and feelings are their own, and that others may think and feel differently?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Preschool-age
 - D. School-age
 - E. Adolescence
44. Ingestion of LSD may lead to the perception of different colors when hearing various musical tones. This phenomenon is most consistent with which of the following?
- A. Delirium
 - B. Synesthesia
 - C. Visual hallucination
 - D. Conversion symptom
 - E. Partial-complex seizure
45. In the United States, which of the following is the most common method of completed suicide?
- A. Hanging
 - B. Stabbing
 - C. Shooting
 - D. Overdosing
 - E. Jumping from high places
46. Which of the following chemotherapy agents is most commonly associated with a distal sensory polyneuropathy?
- A. Cisplatin
 - B. Lapatinib
 - C. Methotrexate
 - D. Gemcitabine
 - E. Temozolomide
47. Both *mens rea* and *actus reus* are required for which of the following?
- A. Insanity defense
 - B. Acquittal of a crime
 - C. Conviction of a crime
 - D. Irresistible impulse test
 - E. Pleading guilty by reason of insanity

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48. The parents of a 7-year-old child report that their child has "mood swings" which consist of the child suddenly becoming irritable, angry and throwing tantrums. When asked what precipitates these episodes, they reply, "When we tell him 'no' or he does not get his way." Based on this information, which of the following would be the most likely preliminary diagnosis?
- A. Bipolar disorder
 - B. Conduct disorder
 - C. Major depressive disorder
 - D. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)
 - E. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
49. Deficits in which of the following neurocognitive skills is most highly correlated with schizophrenia?
- A. Calculation
 - B. Working memory
 - C. Long-term memory
 - D. Visuospatial construction
 - E. Recent episodic memory
50. The adverse cardiac effects of tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are due to their action on:
- A. potassium channels.
 - B. muscarinic receptors.
 - C. fast sodium channels.
 - D. noradrenergic receptors.
 - E. L-type slow calcium channels.
51. When asked to describe why a same-age, same-sex peer is a "best friend," an 11-year-old child is most likely to cite which of the following as most important?
- A. Enjoying shared activities at recess
 - B. Parents approving of the other child
 - C. Feeling cared about by the other child
 - D. Spending time together on school projects
 - E. Having equal social status as defined by the peer group
52. Bilateral loss of neurons in the CA1 segment of the hippocampus is the most common histologic finding in patients with:
- A. epilepsy.
 - B. migraine.
 - C. depression.
 - D. schizophrenia.
 - E. Alzheimer dementia.

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53. A patient reports insomnia, frequent nighttime awakenings and excessive daytime sleepiness. A sleep study reveals brief lower extremity jerks with brief repeated arousals. The patient is unaware of these movements. Which of the following diagnoses is most consistent with the patient's presentation?
- A. Narcolepsy
 - B. Primary insomnia
 - C. Sleep terror disorder
 - D. Periodic limb movements
 - E. Circadian rhythm sleep disorder
54. The legal guardian of an intellectually disabled (mentally retarded) patient with medication-refractory epilepsy insists that the patient should have epilepsy surgery. The neurosurgeon believes the seizure focus can be resected, but also explains that a greater than 50% chance of right upper extremity paralysis probably outweighs the potential benefits of freedom from seizures. The guardian insists on going ahead with the surgical procedure. Which of the following best describes the physician's responsibility in this case?
- A. Should perform the surgery only under court order
 - B. Is obliged to follow through with the guardian's request
 - C. Must request a judicial hearing with the local magistrate
 - D. Should recommend the guardian first undergo psychiatric evaluation
 - E. Must first get the hospital's committee on human rights to review the case
55. Which of the following is the most sensitive and specific laboratory indicator of recent heavy alcohol use?
- A. Platelet count
 - B. Alanine aminotransferase
 - C. Aspartate aminotransferase
 - D. Gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT)
 - E. Percent carbohydrate-deficient transferrin (CDT)
56. A 35-year-old patient complains of frequent headaches. The pain is described as unilateral, awakening the patient during the night, and accompanied by a runny nose and eye redness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Migraine
 - B. Hydrocephalus
 - C. Brain tumor
 - D. Cluster headaches
 - E. Tension-type headache

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57. Which of the following is a patient self-report questionnaire?
- A. Beck Anxiety Inventory
 - B. Addiction Severity Index
 - C. Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale
 - D. Panic Disorder Severity Scale
 - E. Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale
58. Which of the following is an effective treatment for mild-to-moderately severe idiopathic Raynaud disease?
- A. Propranolol
 - B. Sympathectomy
 - C. Thermal biofeedback
 - D. Vagal nerve stimulation
 - E. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS)
59. The parents of a 16-year-old boy discover that he has been visiting adult sex websites, spending up to an hour every few weeks looking at naked women and heterosexual sexual activities. The boy is interested in several female classmates, but is shy and spends most of his time with a mixed gender group of friends. Which of the following is the most likely explanation of this adolescent's interest in these websites?
- A. Indication of sexual abuse
 - B. Symptom of an addictive behavior
 - C. Early indication of sexual deviance
 - D. Developmentally appropriate curiosity
 - E. Sign of confusion about sexual orientation
60. A 35-year-old patient is evaluated for headache syndrome characterized by paroxysms of sharp pain around the eyes and side of the head lasting 5 minutes and occurring up to 10 times per day. The headaches are accompanied by rhinorrhea and conjunctival erythema. Which of the following medications is most likely to provide relief of the headache?
- A. Indomethacin
 - B. Sumatriptan
 - C. Ibuprofen
 - D. Oxycodone
 - E. Propranolol

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61. The psychiatrist evaluates a newly married, 22-year-old patient who was strongly encouraged by her husband to seek psychiatric evaluation due to abrupt changes in the patient's attitudes and behaviors. The patient denies awareness of this, but does acknowledge periods of "missing time" that made her feel like her life is "scattered on the floor of a film editor's studio after pieces were cut and the ends spliced back together." During the evaluation, the psychiatrist learns that an old girlfriend of the husband has threatened to file charges because of hostile telephone messages that have been traced to the patient's telephone. The patient denies memory of making the calls. This history and specific findings would be most consistent with which of the following disorders?
- A. Schizophrenia
 - B. Depersonalization
 - C. Dissociative identity
 - D. Borderline personality
 - E. Complex-partial seizure
62. An effective consultation-liaison psychiatry program in a medical hospital will result in which of the following?
- A. Longer lengths of stay
 - B. Improved treatment compliance
 - C. Increased use of medical resources
 - D. Excessive use of psychiatric resources
 - E. Decreased need for psychiatric education of other physicians
63. Terminally ill cancer patients who experience concerns about a "bad death" are most typically worried about dying:
- A. in pain.
 - B. in a hospital.
 - C. while delirious.
 - D. with lifelong regrets.
 - E. before feeling ready.
64. A 60-year-old patient with a history of liver disease presents with confusion. On examination the patient demonstrates asterixis of the hands and is found to have an elevated serum ammonia level. Electroencephalogram (EEG) is likely to demonstrate:
- A. normal alpha rhythm.
 - B. bilateral triphasic waves.
 - C. mild slowing of background rhythms.
 - D. continuous spike wave discharges.
 - E. focal slowing in the temporal lobe.

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65. According to Erikson, the predominant emotional issue in normal, school-age children is:
- A. ordinal position.
 - B. physical appearance.
 - C. identity consolidation.
 - D. parental attachment and love.
 - E. personal worth and competence.
66. A form of learned fear in which a person or an experimental animal learns to respond strongly not only to a harmful stimulus, but also to a subthreshold stimulus, refers to:
- A. avoidance.
 - B. sensitization.
 - C. habituation.
 - D. irrational fear.
 - E. learned helplessness.
67. A patient with treatment-resistant, rapid cycling bipolar disorder who recently started lamotrigine develops a rash on the face. The patient admits to a mild sore throat and thinks he may have a fever. Which of the following is the best recommendation for the psychiatrist to make to the patient?
- A. Continue lamotrigine, but do not increase the dose until the rash subsides.
 - B. Continue to increase the dose of lamotrigine as scheduled, but monitor the rash and call back if it worsens.
 - C. Continue lamotrigine, and start diphenhydramine 25 mg one to two tablets three times daily.
 - D. Discontinue the lamotrigine, and come to the appropriate emergency facility.
 - E. Direct the patient to schedule an appointment with a dermatologist as soon as possible.
68. A famous entertainer comments publicly about having problems cutting down on alcohol use, despite knowing that the use has negative effects on family members. A well-known psychiatrist, who has never met the entertainer, goes on a news program and says that the entertainer is most likely experiencing alcohol abuse. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the ethics of the psychiatrist's statement?
- A. It is ethical as long as there is no conflict of interest involved.
 - B. It is ethical unless the entertainer's comments were coerced.
 - C. It is ethical because the entertainer is a figure in the public eye.
 - D. It is unethical because the psychiatrist has not examined the entertainer.
 - E. It is unethical because the psychiatrist was paid to make the statement.

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69. Which of the following medications is an effective first-line treatment for patients with restless legs syndrome?
- A. Carbamazepine
 - B. Pramipexole
 - C. Clonazepam
 - D. Imipramine
 - E. Gabapentin
70. Pregnant women who are victims of domestic violence tend to be injured on what part of their body?
- A. Abdomen
 - B. Arm
 - C. Back
 - D. Face
 - E. Head
71. The cognitive error of arbitrary inference is based on:
- A. drawing a conclusion based on isolated incidents.
 - B. exaggerating the significance or magnitude of an event.
 - C. having the tendency to relate external events to oneself.
 - D. drawing a conclusion despite the absence of evidence or despite evidence to the contrary.
 - E. focusing on a detail out of context while ignoring more relevant details of a particular situation.
72. Correlates of a positive response to electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) include which of the following?
- A. Younger age
 - B. Increased ECT-induced frontal delta activity
 - C. Presence of borderline personality disorder
 - D. Medication resistance to heterocyclic agents
 - E. Greater number of structural brain abnormalities
73. Autism spectrum disorders in children and adolescents are most highly comorbid with which of the following types of disorder?
- A. Anxiety
 - B. Eating
 - C. Elimination
 - D. Personality
 - E. Psychotic

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74. A 26-year-old obese patient presents to the emergency department complaining of a severe headache. The patient is otherwise healthy and does not take any medications. Head computed tomography (CT) and brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans are unrevealing. The only finding on physical examination is shown in the fundoscopic images below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



- A. Idiopathic intracranial hypertension
 - B. Foster Kennedy syndrome
 - C. Sagittal sinus thrombosis
 - D. Bilateral optic neuritis
 - E. Diabetic retinopathy
75. A diagnosis of panic disorder requires which of the following?
- A. Elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ values in laboratory screening
 - B. Onset following a significant emotional trauma
 - C. At least some anxiety attacks that are unprovoked
 - D. Anxiety attacks that awaken individuals from sleep
 - E. Recurrent episodes of anxiety that typically reach a crescendo of intensity over the course of an hour
76. A patient is admitted to the ICU. The patient can communicate, but is deemed to be incompetent. Which of the following advance directives should be used to inform the hospital staff of the patient's wishes?
- A. Living will
 - B. Best interests doctrine
 - C. Do not intubate order
 - D. Do not resuscitate order
 - E. Durable power of attorney

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

77. Which of the following antidepressant medications is considered to be the most effective in the treatment of premature ejaculation?
- A. Citalopram
 - B. Clomipramine
 - C. Fluvoxamine
 - D. Paroxetine
 - E. Sertraline
78. A 72-year-old patient presents with subacute onset of progressive ataxia of gait and limbs. Laboratory testing reveals the presence of an anti-Yo antibody in the serum. Which of the following tests should be ordered next?
- A. Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scan of the brain
 - B. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest, abdomen and pelvis
 - C. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the brain
 - D. Serial titers of anti-Yo antibody
 - E. MRI of the spine
79. During the initial evaluation of an individual for couple's therapy, it is most critical to ask about:
- A. work history.
 - B. criminal history.
 - C. migration history.
 - D. domestic violence.
 - E. educational background.
80. Following a brief separation from the parents, a securely attached toddler is most likely to do which of the following?
- A. Seek contact eagerly
 - B. Express distress
 - C. Express anger
 - D. Appear indifferent
 - E. Appear startled
81. A psychiatrist is asked to see a general medical inpatient for reported hypochondriasis. Which of the following is the most important differential diagnostic consideration?
- A. Malingering
 - B. Conversion disorder
 - C. Somatization disorder
 - D. Body dysmorphic disorder
 - E. Medical condition

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

82. Which of the following tests is recommended by the American Academy of Neurology to establish the diagnosis of brain death?
- A. Apnea test
 - B. Phalen's test
 - C. Hot bath test
 - D. Cold caloric test
 - E. Methacholine provocation test
83. A diagnostic feature of a panic attack is:
- A. irritability.
 - B. derealization.
 - C. difficulty concentrating.
 - D. fear of being alone.
 - E. exaggerated startle response.
84. A 40-year-old dentist is referred for evaluation by staff members who are concerned about his erratic behavior, staying excessively late at the office and problems with dexterity in treating patients. He complains of numbness and weakness of limbs, loss of dexterity, and loss of balance. Which of the following drugs is the dentist most likely abusing?
- A. Opioids
 - B. Alcohol
 - C. Nitrous oxide
 - D. Phencyclidine (PCP)
 - E. Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)
85. The psychiatrist who is assessing a patient's suitability for psychotherapy notes that the patient prominently uses the defenses of isolation of affect and intellectualization. The patient's description of many life events appears to involve reaction formation. Which of the following personality traits is most likely to characterize this patient?
- A. Schizoid
 - B. Paranoid
 - C. Histrionic
 - D. Narcissistic
 - E. Obsessive-compulsive
86. For the treatment of patients with compulsive sexual behavior, the best results have been seen with which of the following approaches?
- A. Twelve-step groups
 - B. Couples therapy
 - C. Period of celibacy
 - D. Inpatient hospitalization
 - E. Psychodynamic psychotherapy

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

87. An infant who engages in an interactive game of peek-a-boo most closely demonstrates the concept of which of the following cognitive abilities?
- A. Centering
 - B. Egocentrism
 - C. Conservation
 - D. Object permanence
 - E. Tertiary circular reactions
88. During a group therapy session a female patient describes past experiences of sexual abuse by her father. The patient states that at times she feels depressed and hopeless, and has intense thoughts of killing herself. Another patient in the group states, "I feel the same way, and I've felt like this for a long time." The second patient's admission is reflective of which of the following therapeutic factors in group therapy?
- A. Cohesion
 - B. Contagion
 - C. Inspiration
 - D. Interpretation
 - E. Universalization
89. Which of the following antipsychotic medications is most likely to be effective in patients with refractory schizophrenia who have failed to improve with other antipsychotics?
- A. Clozapine
 - B. Aripiprazole
 - C. Risperidone
 - D. Depot haloperidol
 - E. Depot fluphenazine
90. A 15-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department by friends due to aggression and impaired judgment while intoxicated. On examination the patient has a mild tremor, nystagmus, slurred speech, unsteady gait and hypoactive deep tendon reflexes. The patient complains of dizziness and appears uncoordinated. Which of the following substances did the patient most likely use?
- A. Cocaine
 - B. Ecstasy
 - C. Inhalants
 - D. Marijuana
 - E. Phencyclidine (PCP)

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

91. A 65-year-old patient with a history of major depressive disorder, hyponatremia and lethargy is in need of an antihypertensive medication. Which of the following would be the safest medication to try given the patient's history?
- A. Atenolol
 - B. Reserpine
 - C. Methyldopa
 - D. Spironolactone
 - E. Hydrochlorothiazide
92. A 35-year-old patient presents with new onset of numbness and tingling in the legs. The patient complains of a band-like sensation around the mid chest and reports episodes of urinary incontinence. Which of the following tests should be ordered next?
- A. Visual evoked potential
 - B. Electromyography (EMG)
 - C. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
 - D. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest
 - E. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the spine
93. A 16-year-old adolescent is being evaluated for possible schizophrenia. A family history of which of the following personality disorders is most strongly associated with this diagnosis?
- A. Avoidant
 - B. Paranoid
 - C. Schizoid
 - D. Borderline
 - E. Schizotypal
94. Which of the following is the core strategy when initiating treatment of a hostile patient?
- A. Appeal to the patient's logic and reason
 - B. Suggest legal action for inappropriate behavior
 - C. Obtain collateral information from significant others
 - D. Use parenteral rather than oral antipsychotic medication
 - E. Acknowledge and validate the patient's affect
95. A researcher is reviewing a new questionnaire to screen for major depressive disorder and notices that the questionnaire has no inquiries pertaining to depressed mood, but has a few inquiries pertaining to spending sprees. Which of the following forms of validity is most affected?
- A. Content
 - B. Criterion
 - C. Construct
 - D. Concurrent
 - E. Convergent

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

96. A 40-year-old patient is hospitalized for evaluation of fever, weight loss and ataxia. Psychiatric consultation is requested as the patient seems depressed, and a family member reports that the patient has been exhibiting progressive memory loss over the last several months. Which of the following laboratory tests may help explain the patient's presentation?
- A. HIV
 - B. Folate
 - C. Cortisol
 - D. Glucose
 - E. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
97. A 25-year-old patient with no previous psychiatric history has a new preoccupation with imagined defects in appearance which is a cause of excessive concern. The patient has a normal medical workup and, other than the distress over appearance, the patient does not have other psychiatric symptoms. Which of the following medications is most appropriate for the patient?
- A. Quetiapine
 - B. Mirtazapine
 - C. Olanzapine
 - D. Bupropion
 - E. Fluoxetine
98. Following a motor vehicle accident a patient develops upper extremity weakness and loss of temperature and pain sensation in the arms and shoulders in a "cape-like" distribution. Deep tendon reflexes are decreased at the elbow and the wrist. Which of the following is the most likely underlying lesion?
- A. Syringomyelia
 - B. Spinal stenosis
 - C. Spastic paraplegia
 - D. Transverse myelopathy
 - E. Anterior spinal artery infarct
99. A non-Hindu, Western-trained psychiatrist has been asked to treat a 40-year-old Hindu patient who emigrated to the United States 2 years ago. The patient presents with complaints of weakness, fatigue, headaches, insomnia, palpitations, and decreased appetite. The patient also reports a 5-lb weight loss over the last month, dysphoric mood with intermittent anxiety, and suicidal ideation. In addition to assessing the patient's level of suicidality, it would be appropriate for the psychiatrist to do which of the following when beginning treatment?
- A. Offer the patient psychiatric hospitalization.
 - B. Assess the circumstances of the patient's immigration.
 - C. Inquire what the patient believes explains the symptoms.
 - D. Assess self-identification with culture of origin vs. culture of immigration.
 - E. Make a diagnosis of major depression and prescribe antidepressant medication.

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

100. A female patient engaged in twice-weekly psychodynamic psychotherapy with a male therapist for the last year begins to discuss sexual fantasies about the therapist. The therapist feels flattered by the sexual interest of this patient and notes his own feelings of attraction to her. The most appropriate next step for the therapist is to:
- A. seek consultation with a colleague.
 - B. end the treatment and refer the patient to another therapist.
 - C. explain to the patient that her feelings toward the therapist are not real.
 - D. pull back from close engagement with the patient to maintain more rigid boundaries.
 - E. encourage the patient's discussion of her fantasies to deepen the erotic transference.
101. Neurotoxicity associated with MDMA is associated with deficits in neurons that produce which of the following neurotransmitters?
- A. Histamine
 - B. Dopamine
 - C. Serotonin
 - D. Acetylcholine
 - E. Orexin/hypocretin
102. First-pass effect refers to which of the following aspects of a medication's metabolism?
- A. Redistribution
 - B. Lipid solubility
 - C. Elimination half-life
 - D. Presystemic elimination
 - E. Rate of intestinal absorption
103. The risk of teratogenic neural tube defects is greatest for the offspring of mothers taking which of the following anticonvulsants?
- A. Phenytoin
 - B. Lamotrigine
 - C. Valproate
 - D. Levetiracetam
 - E. Carbamazepine
104. The key distinction in the differential diagnosis of social phobia versus agoraphobia is:
- A. age of onset.
 - B. degree of disability.
 - C. nature of the feared object.
 - D. presence of avoidance behaviors.
 - E. absence of an associated medical condition.

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

105. The capacity to inhibit behavioral responses improves over the course of adolescence most likely because of:
- A. attenuation of the reward circuitry.
 - B. maturation of the prefrontal cortex.
 - C. increased amygdala activation.
 - D. synaptic pruning in the parietal cortex.
 - E. synaptogenesis in the occipital cortex.
106. Asking the patient "How are an apple and an orange alike?" assesses which of the following cognitive functions?
- A. Judgment
 - B. Intelligence
 - C. Concentration
 - D. Abstract reasoning
 - E. Fund of knowledge
107. Which of the following comorbid diagnoses of childhood attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) worsens the prognosis into adolescence and adulthood to the greatest degree?
- A. Conduct disorder
 - B. Tourette syndrome
 - C. Major depressive disorder
 - D. Generalized anxiety disorder
 - E. Expressive language disorder
108. During treatment of alcohol dependence, the psychiatrist works with a patient on planning for emergencies and drink refusal skills. This psychiatrist is utilizing which of the following therapeutic modalities?
- A. Network therapy
 - B. Supportive therapy
 - C. Twelve-step facilitation
 - D. Motivational enhancement therapy
 - E. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)
109. Which of the following is important when working with family members who are caregivers to patients with dementia?
- A. There needs to be only one caregiver at a time for the patient.
 - B. Grief work with family members is not necessary before the patient dies.
 - C. All family members need to equally share in the responsibility of caregiving.
 - D. Work with families should enhance the effectiveness of care to the patient.
 - E. Family members should explore nursing home options as soon as the patient is diagnosed.

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

110. A 32-year-old patient presents to the emergency department with 3 days of recurrent headaches. The pain is described as sudden in onset, predominantly periorbital and frequently awakening the patient from sleep. The episodes last for approximately 40 minutes and spontaneously resolve. On examination the patient appears restless, has mild ptosis of the left eye, mild left miosis, increased lacrimation, nasal congestion and rhinorrhea all ipsilateral to the pain. The examination is otherwise unremarkable. Which of the following treatments is most likely to abort the episode of pain?
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Dexamethasone
 - C. Rizatriptan
 - D. Topiramate
 - E. Acetaminophen
111. Which of the following is the strongest predictor of completed suicide?
- A. Poor physical health
 - B. Family history of suicide
 - C. History of violent behavior
 - D. History of suicide attempts
 - E. Degree of expressed hopelessness
112. A 28-year-old homosexual male patient reports being the victim of domestic violence from his partner. The patient says that he has not reported the abuse. Which of the following is the best response for the psychiatrist to make?
- A. Direct the patient to leave his partner immediately.
 - B. Listen to the patient's concerns and further explore them.
 - C. Advise the patient to enroll in a self-defense training course.
 - D. Advise the patient that the psychiatrist is required to report this abuse to the police.
 - E. State that this violence is rare in homosexual relationships and explore what the patient may be doing to provoke it.
113. A 65-year-old patient is prescribed sertraline for depression and within weeks develops waxing and waning impairment of alertness, attention and memory. Vital signs and physical examination are within normal limits. Which of the following tests would be most helpful in clarifying the etiology of the change in patient's mental status?
- A. Serum electrolytes
 - B. Sertraline plasma level
 - C. Electrocardiogram (EKG)
 - D. Complete blood count (CBC)
 - E. Dexamethasone suppression test

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

114. A patient in individual psychotherapy frequently describes hatred for a "mean, unfair" boss. This time, however, the patient adds, "But actually, I have heard my boss talking to others in the office, and he seems pretty much ok -- even his voice sounds so different from the way I hear him in my head!" According to Fonagy, the patient is demonstrating which of the following mental activities?
- A. Displacement
 - B. Sublimation
 - C. Imagination
 - D. Mentalization
 - E. Altruism
115. Which of the following medications would be preferable for use in an anxious patient with pulmonary disease?
- A. Alprazolam
 - B. Bupropion
 - C. Buspirone
 - D. Clonazepam
 - E. Propranolol
116. A 65-year-old patient has a stroke which causes him to fall. On examination, the patient is found to have weakness of the right leg, with only minor weakness of the right hand, and no weakness of the face. There is no sensory deficit. Speech is not affected, but the patient seems unusually quiet and passive. The stroke most likely involves the:
- A. right vertebral artery.
 - B. left anterior cerebral artery.
 - C. mainstem left middle cerebral artery.
 - D. posterior division left middle cerebral artery.
 - E. left transverse sinus.
117. Treatment for patients with monoamine-oxidase inhibitor (MAOI)-related hypertensive crisis in the emergency department may involve the administration of which of the following medications?
- A. Bromocriptine
 - B. Dantrolene
 - C. Diazepam
 - D. Hydrochlorothiazide
 - E. Phentolamine

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

118. Which of the following is the initial treatment of choice for mild anxiety disorders in children?
- A. Observation alone
 - B. Psychotherapy alone
 - C. A selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) alone
 - D. An SSRI and psychotherapy
 - E. A benzodiazepine and psychotherapy
119. A 47-year-old patient with acute mania is unresponsive to pharmacotherapy. The patient's current medication regimen includes lithium, divalproex, clonazepam, olanzapine, and bupropion. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is begun, and the patient is continued on the previous medication regimen. After two ECT treatments, the patient becomes delirious. Which of the patient's medications is most likely to be responsible for this reaction?
- A. Lithium
 - B. Divalproex
 - C. Clonazepam
 - D. Olanzapine
 - E. Bupropion
120. For patients who lack decision-making capacity, physicians have a beneficence-based obligation to do which of the following?
- A. Hospitalize the patient
 - B. Apply for court ordered treatment
 - C. Designate the patient as "full code"
 - D. Seek out decision-making surrogates
 - E. Deliver treatment in the patient's best interests
121. Gross atrophy of which of the following neuroanatomical structures is responsible for the altered appearance of the frontal horns in Huntington disease?
- A. Caudate
 - B. Amygdala
 - C. Cerebellum
 - D. Globus pallidus
 - E. Dentate nuclei
122. Compared to pharmacotherapy, an advantage of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) in the treatment of panic disorder is:
- A. lower cost of treatment.
 - B. broader coverage by health plan benefits.
 - C. higher rate of patients' acceptance of treatment.
 - D. greater magnitude of symptom reduction in acute phase.
 - E. lower rate of relapse following discontinuation of treatment.

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

123. Which of the following is considered to be the key component underlying the symptoms of selective mutism?
- A. Avoidant behavior
 - B. Phonological disorder
 - C. Oppositional behavior
 - D. Expressive language delay
 - E. Borderline intellectual functioning
124. Which of the following is the best reason for preferring the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressants over tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) in the treatment of patients with depression who are over the age of 65?
- A. Greater efficacy
 - B. Fewer withdrawal symptoms
 - C. Fewer drug-drug interactions
 - D. Does not cause sexual dysfunction
 - E. Less likely to cause orthostatic hypotension
125. A 50-year-old patient is referred to the psychiatrist following a negative medical workup for abdominal pain. On examination the patient appears depressed and in constant pain. After appropriate evaluation, which of the following would be the preferred psychiatric intervention?
- A. Begin a trial of aripiprazole
 - B. Start low dose imipramine
 - C. Initiate a low potency opioid
 - D. Refer for further evaluation
 - E. Begin psychodynamic psychotherapy
126. Which of the following medications should be intramuscularly administered in the event of laryngeal dystonia?
- A. Amantadine
 - B. Benztropine
 - C. Propranolol
 - D. Lorazepam
 - E. Cyclobenzaprine

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

127. A psychiatrist is giving a presentation to patients and their families about treatments for depression, and is asked by one of the attendees about an unusual depression treatment. The psychiatrist states that some evidence supports the treatment but the psychiatrist has no experience with it, and refers the family to another psychiatrist who does use this treatment. Six months later the patient develops serious complications from this unusual treatment and sues the first psychiatrist for malpractice. This psychiatrist is found not liable because an element of malpractice is missing. Which of the following elements of a malpractice claim is missing in this case?
- A. Duty
 - B. Damage
 - C. Deviation
 - D. Dereliction
 - E. Direct causation
128. The psychiatrist evaluates a patient in the emergency department who reports suicidal ideation and is in withdrawal from a substance. The patient's symptoms include muscle aches, lacrimation, yawning, and diarrhea. From which of the following substances is the patient most likely withdrawing?
- A. Alcohol
 - B. Heroin
 - C. Caffeine
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Benzodiazepines
129. A combination of degeneration of the posterior column of the spinal cord with a peripheral polyneuropathy and cognitive impairment is characteristic of which of the following metabolic problems?
- A. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
 - B. Galactosylceramide lipidosis
 - C. Acute intermittent porphyria
 - D. Beta-galactosidase deficiency (GM1 gangliosidosis)
 - E. Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes
130. While working overtime preparing for a high-profile case, a young lawyer develops frightening nocturnal episodes characterized by semi-wakefulness and inability to move. The episodes are especially frightening when accompanied by the sense that an intruder is present. The patient denies having daytime sleep attacks or sudden loss of motor control. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial treatment for these episodes?
- A. Prazosin
 - B. Exercise
 - C. Chronotherapy
 - D. Alpha-methyldopa
 - E. Getting sufficient sleep

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

131. When treating acetaminophen overdose, N-acetylcysteine (NAC) should:
- A. be administered with initial loading dose 50 mg/kg in adults.
 - B. be administered by intravenous form in non-pregnant adult patients.
 - C. be administered in cases when the timing of acetaminophen ingestion is unknown.
 - D. not be administered in cases of chronic acetaminophen ingestion of >4 grams per day.
 - E. not be administered when serum acetaminophen levels are low or undetectable.
132. An 8-year-old girl with inattention at school has an electroencephalogram (EEG). The recording shows a normal background rhythm with a generalized spike-and-wave pattern at 4 cycles per second. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Infantile spasms
 - B. Benign rolandic epilepsy
 - C. Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy
 - D. Childhood absence epilepsy
 - E. Localization-related epilepsy
133. Which of the following would be considered a boundary violation?
- A. Investing in a patient's business
 - B. Treating the town pharmacist in a small rural town
 - C. Accepting a patient's holiday gift of a hand-knit scarf
 - D. Seeing one patient at a reduced fee while charging others the full rate
 - E. Discussing a patient's sexual feelings toward the psychiatrist in session
134. A patient with a history of depression and well-controlled epilepsy underwent numerous antidepressant trials before finally responding to bupropion. Antidepressants not tried included imipramine, nortriptyline, duloxetine, and selegiline. No seizures have occurred during treatment with bupropion SR 100 mg BID. The patient's health insurance provider, however, recommends switching to another antidepressant because of bupropion's well-known tendency to reduce seizure threshold. Which of the following is the most appropriate response by the treating psychiatrist?
- A. Continue bupropion SR
 - B. Switch patient to selegiline
 - C. Switch patient to duloxetine
 - D. Taper off bupropion SR and monitor
 - E. Add a benzodiazepine to raise patient's seizure threshold

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

135. A 21-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department after having an episode of nausea, sweating and hematemesis. The patient reports recently having severe headaches and numbness in the extremities. Computed tomography (CT) scan reveals generalized brain atrophy. Laboratory studies reveal evidence of renal tubular acidosis and a CPK of 3120. This presentation is consistent with chronic use of which of the following substances?
- A. Phencyclidine (PCP)
 - B. Amphetamines
 - C. Steroids
 - D. Cocaine
 - E. Inhalants

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

DIRECTIONS: Please note that the following questions include only four options (A-D). Be sure to mark your answer sheet carefully.

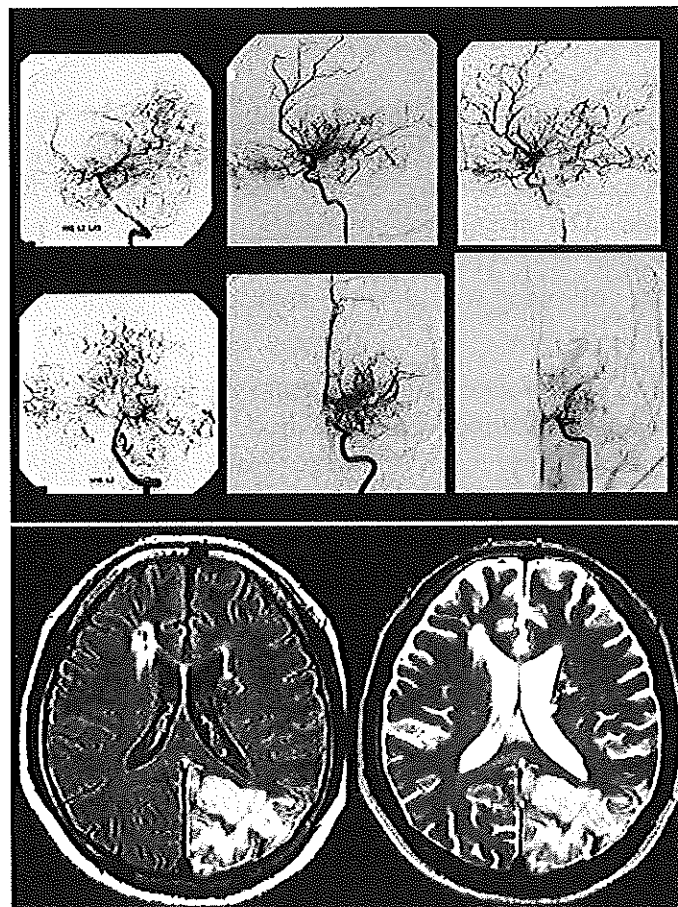
136. The electroencephalography (EEG) finding of 4-6 Hz irregular polyspike activity in a patient with generalized seizures is characteristic of which of the following forms of epilepsy?
- A. Absence
 - B. Benign rolandic
 - C. Partial complex
 - D. Juvenile myoclonic
137. A consultation-liaison psychiatrist evaluates a 54-year-old patient with depression who is postoperative following coronary artery bypass graft surgery. The patient would be appropriately treated with a serotonergic antidepressant in part because these medications can:
- A. inhibit platelet functioning.
 - B. increase blood pressure.
 - C. enhance insulin functioning.
 - D. increase high-density lipoproteins.
138. Which of the following reflects the opinion of the American Psychiatric Association (APA) on the practice of charging a patient for a missed appointment?
- A. Strong discouragement
 - B. Unconditional encouragement
 - C. Previously advocated it, but now opposes it
 - D. Supports it if it is contracted with the patient

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

139. The psychiatrist is asked to evaluate a patient with bipolar disorder who is exhibiting threatening behavior while hospitalized on the cardiology unit for cardiac ischemia. The psychiatrist learns that the patient was recently incarcerated for assaulting a police officer, and has a record of other arrests for disturbing the peace and firearms violations. During the psychiatric interview the patient curses about an ex-girlfriend who left the patient for another man, and states his intention to track this person down and "teach her a lesson she'll never forget." In most states, the psychiatrist has the legal responsibility to:
- A. inform the police that the patient poses a potential danger.
 - B. inform the patient's parole officer that the patient has violated conditions of his parole.
 - C. recommend hospital discharge because the patient could pose a threat to other patients.
 - D. warn the patient that the threatening statements have been recorded in the medical record and can be utilized as incriminating evidence in court.
140. A psychiatrist provides ongoing psychodynamic psychotherapy for a 22-year-old patient who lives with the parents and has been diagnosed with anxiety and depression. The patient reports that the father recently threw the patient's 13-year-old sibling across the room while in a rage. The sibling was stunned but otherwise had no apparent injury and did not receive medical care. The patient reports that episodes such as these frequently occur. Which of the following would be the appropriate response for the psychiatrist to make?
- A. Recommend that the patient take the sibling from the home and to the hospital
 - B. Advise that, as long as the sibling was not injured, this is not child abuse
 - C. Explore why the patient chose to reveal this information to the psychiatrist now
 - D. Tell the patient that the psychiatrist must report the abuse to child protective services
141. When used as a treatment following a traumatic event, hypnosis has been found to:
- A. worsen acute stress symptoms in more than half of patients.
 - B. safely decrease pain and stress in individuals who are hypnotizable.
 - C. be less useful than more traditional therapies such as psychodynamic therapy.
 - D. primarily treat the physical pain, but have little effect on psychological symptoms.

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

142. A 19-year-old patient presents to the emergency department with loss of vision without any additional symptoms. The patient has a long history of severe recurrent abdominal pain. One year ago the patient had an episode of left hemiparesis. Over the last few weeks the patient has had several episodes of transient visual blurring or loss that recovered spontaneously. Examination reveals bilateral cortical blindness, mild pronation of the left upper extremity, mild bilateral spasticity, hyperreflexia and extensor plantar responses bilaterally. The patient has had no sensory changes. The images below show lateral (top row) and antero-posterior (middle row) angiograms as well as FLAIR (bottom left) and T2 weighted (bottom right) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan images obtained from the patient. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



- A. Sickle cell disease
- B. Mitochondrial encephalopathy
- C. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- D. Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

143. As compared to alcohol dependence in younger patients, alcohol dependence in patients over age 65 is:
- A. less common.
 - B. more stigmatized.
 - C. more responsive to behavioral treatments.
 - D. associated with more serious adverse consequences.
144. A 5-year-old child presents with the sudden onset of slurred speech and gait difficulty. Examination reveals truncal and limb ataxia and nystagmus, mild dysarthria and extensor plantar responses. The parents report that the child recently had measles. A thorough assessment including a brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan and urine and blood toxicology is unrevealing. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Medulloblastoma
 - B. Acute cerebellitis
 - C. Spinocerebellar ataxia
 - D. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
145. When published in 1980, DSM-III represented a significant departure from earlier editions of the DSM, including the introduction of which of the following?
- A. Prototypical descriptions
 - B. Dimensional classification
 - C. Descriptive diagnostic criteria
 - D. Broad definition of schizophrenia
146. A therapist is supervising a psychodynamic group therapy session and notes that, while group sessions are focused on similarities between group members, there is also tension due to competition for time and attention. This group process corresponds to which of the following stages of group development?
- A. Engagement
 - B. Differentiation
 - C. Working group
 - D. Termination
147. Alcohol use is associated with which of the following changes in sleep?
- A. Increased sleep latency
 - B. Decrease in REM sleep
 - C. Increase in stage 4 sleep
 - D. Less sleep fragmentation

Select the single best response for each of the questions on this page.

148. The psychiatrist is working with a patient who acknowledges that alcohol is causing a problem in life, but reports not being ready to quit drinking. The psychiatrist works diligently to convince the patient to quit drinking. Each week, the patient returns without having made any behavioral change. The patient asks, "Why should I come in for an appointment every week, especially when I am not ready to quit drinking?" The psychiatrist insists that they are making progress. Of note, one of the psychiatrist's parents was an alcoholic and, despite efforts to do so, the psychiatrist was not able to convince the parent to quit drinking before the parent's death. Which of the following factors is influencing the psychiatrist to insist they are making progress?
- A. Resistance
 - B. Transference
 - C. Countertransference
 - D. Patient's internal conflict
149. After a patient assaults a roommate on a psychiatric inpatient unit, the treatment team decides to have the patient arrested and transferred to jail. The treatment team is basing its decision on which of the following?
- A. Unintended consequences
 - B. Therapeutic consequences
 - C. Joint Commission guidelines
 - D. Duty to other hospitalized patients
150. Which of the following research designs would be most appropriate in establishing a causal relationship between childhood vaccination and onset of autism?
- A. Cohort
 - B. Case history
 - C. Ecological study
 - D. Cross-sectional

END OF PART 2 OF THE
PSYCHIATRY RESIDENT
IN-TRAINING EXAMINATION.